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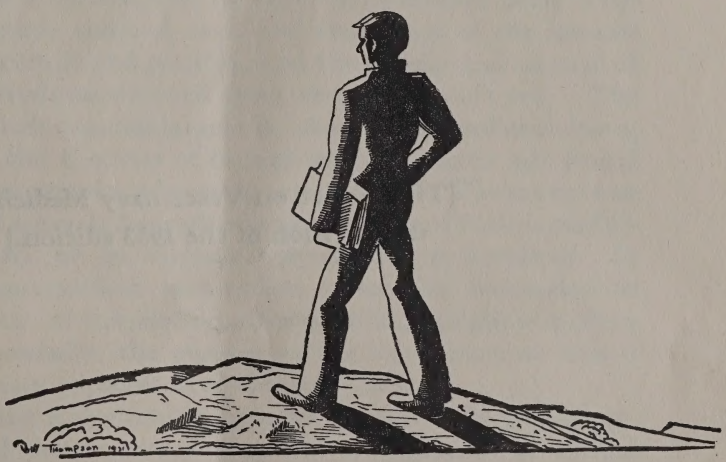

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(Revised 1940)

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[This leaflet on Veterinary Medicine
is a revision of the 1933 edition.]

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

VETERINARY MEDICINE[1]

By Walter J. Greenleaf
Specialist in Occupational Information and Guidance

[This leaflet is one of a series on occupations: What the occupations are; what preliminary education is required; where training is offered; length of training; student budgets; and selected references. The series is designed for use of high-school and college students and classes, and of guidance committees, counselors, teachers, and parents.]

Veterinary Medicine as a Career

VETERINARY MEDICINE or veterinary science deals with the prevention, control, care, and treatment of the diseases of domesticated animals and poultry, and the supply and control of food and other products derived from them for man's use. The treatment of animals depends largely on observation and deduction, so that many of the theories of human medicine have not found their way into the practice of veterinary medicine. The care given to sick or injured animals depends on expectations of future usefulness, on sentiment, or on financial considerations involved. In surgical cases, near-perfect restoration is usually demanded in veterinary practice; if restoration is not possible, slaughter is often advised. Fundamentally, the purpose of the veterinary service is to insure the human population of food and clothing.

The veterinarian is particularly concerned with the pathology, bacteriology, and preventive and curative treatment of animal diseases and injuries, particularly contagious diseases affecting flocks and herds. He is also called upon for advice in regard to breeding, feeding, and hygienic management of livestock, including poultry. Years ago, when the horse was a dominant factor in transportation and in farming, the veterinarian was popularly known as the "horse doctor," but with the development of the profession and the extension of the veterinarian's activities this term has lost significance. There is a greater need for his services with the food- and fur-producing animals, poultry, and pets. Approximately 20 percent of the veterinarians of the United States are engaged in the inspection of food of animal origin destined for human use.

It is generally conceded that livestock is necessary to successful agriculture since domestic animals contribute in maintaining soil

[1] The American Veterinary Medical Association has given its approval of material in this leaflet.

fertility, and are useful in converting cheaply grown crops into higher priced animal-food products. Nearly 3½ billion dollars are invested in livestock in the United States with more than 100 million in each of the following States (rank order): Texas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and California. In these States and Massachusetts are located 80 percent of the veterinarians, and the majority of the veterinary colleges. Safeguarding the health of livestock and preventing their loss by diseases is one of the veterinarian's important duties, and as a community servant he also contributes to the abundant production of healthful meats, milk, butter, and other animal products for the consumer's table.

The age of the veterinarian is not the deterrent factor in veterinary medicine that it is in some other occupations. The average age of veterinary students is somewhat higher at college entrance than that of liberal arts students. Based on a study [2] of 1,568 practitioners, the average age of veterinarians was 43 years. In the 1930 census, the median age of 11,863 veterinarians was 47 years. The middle 50 percent ranged from 39 to 57½ years; one-fourth were younger than 39, and one-fourth were older than 57½ years.

Incomes.—In 1935 the American Veterinary Medical Association found that the average net annual income of veterinarians in private practice was $6,980, and that of all others was $3,489. Earlier studies made in 1930 revealed the average net annual incomes of 277 veterinarians in California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Washington to be $4,274; the average of the highest one-tenth, $9,707; of the highest fourth, $7,384; of the lowest fourth, $2,174; and of the lowest one-tenth, $1,631. Another 1930 study [3] of 206 graduates of land-grant colleges 10 years after leaving school showed that 140 earned from $2,000 to $5,000, and 29 earned more.

In a study [3] by the Office of Education, 320 veterinarians reported earnings which averaged $4,351 annually. Divided according to years since graduation from college, 17 who were 1 year out of college averaged $1,632 annually; 74, out of college 2 years, averaged $2,598; 60, out 5 years, averaged $3,291; 62, out 10 years, averaged $5,580; 55, out 15 years, averaged $5,009; 23, out 20 years, averaged $7,554; 18, in practice 25 years, averaged $5,597; and 11, in practice 30 years, averaged $7,181. Forty-five percent of the group earned up to $3,000 annually, and 31 percent ranged from $3,000 to $5,000 annually.

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[2] See American Veterinary Medical Journal, October 1930.

[3] Survey of Land-grant Colleges and Universities. U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Education Bulletin, 1930, No. 9.

License to Practice

Every one of the 48 States and the District of Columbia (also the 9 Provinces of Canada) have laws regulating the practice of veterinary medicine, and these must be complied with before veterinarians can legally engage in the practice of their profession. Licensing tests or examinations are offered periodically for candidates to qualify as practitioners. A few States have reciprocal arrangements whereby a veterinarian in one State may change his residence and practice in another State without being examined again. In a few States, including Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming, a diploma from an approved veterinary college is accepted in lieu of the examination. Generally, applicants must be graduates of veterinary schools. Although college graduation is not a requirement in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington, few except graduates could pass the required examinations. Registration is required, except in Georgia; such registration is usually with the State board of veterinary medical examiners and often is required to be renewed annually.

Opportunities

Veterinary medicine is generally conceded to be less crowded than are most of the professions. Seniors in veterinary colleges have little difficulty in getting placed advantageously upon graduation, and every one of the veterinary colleges reported 100 percent placement of their 1938 graduates. Such opportunities for employment include a variety of types of work.

Private practice attracts the majority of veterinarians. There were in 1930 approximately 7,800 graduate veterinarians engaged in private practice and approximately 2,500 other veterinarians engaged in Federal, State, county, and municipal work, Army service, teaching, research, investigation, and commercial work. In the 1930 American Veterinary Medical Association study of the activities of 615 practitioners in six States (New York, 260; Iowa, 148; Ohio, 83; California, 63; Minnesota, 40; and Washington, 31), three-fourths of these doctors were found to be in private practice. Thirty-nine percent of the time of these 615 practicing veterinarians was taken up with cattle, 20 percent with horses, 20 percent with small animals, 16 percent with swine, 3 percent with poultry, and 2 percent with sheep. This study perhaps shows the trend of the occupation away from the horse; the first interest now is in cattle. With a ratio of three farm animals to every human being

and with less than one veterinarian to every 13 physicians, it would appear that opportunities are large in this field.

Government service is of next importance to veterinarians, and positions in different agencies are open from time to time. The Civil Service Commission conducts examinations for openings, and salaries begin at $2,000. The United States Department of Agriculture is the largest single employer of veterinarians. By an act of Congress, the Federal veterinary inspectors must be graduates of veterinary colleges maintaining the requirements of the Bureau of Animal Industry. A large proportion of the veterinarians employed professionally by the Government are in the Bureau of Animal Industry as veterinary inspectors in the Federal meat inspection service, in the control and eradication of animal diseases, as superintendents of quarantine stations, and investigators in bacteriology and pathology.

Both professional (veterinarians) and subprofessional (lay) workers are employed in eradication of disease among cattle and in meat inspection. In the work of eradicating tuberculosis from livestock in 1938, more than 14,000,000 cattle were tested—more than a million tests per month; all States, except California, are now "modified accredited" areas, which means that they are practically free from bovine tuberculosis. In 1938, veterinarians applied agglutination blood tests for Bang's disease to more than 7,500,000 cattle. Federal meat inspection was carried on in 701 establishments in 252 cities and towns in the same year. Approximately 900 of the 2,500 inspectors were professional veterinarians, and one or more veterinarians are always employed at each slaughter house. Nearly 66,000,000 animals were inspected before and at the time of slaughter, and the meat food products were further inspected through the different stages of preparation and packing. In addition, nearly 83,000 tons of imported meats and meat products were inspected.

The Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration employs 6 veterinarians; Bureau of Biological Survey, 2; Bureau of Dairy Industry, 1; and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 2. The Panama Canal Zone employs 6 veterinarians.

In the United States Department of Agriculture (March 1939), 53 veterinarians in administrative or research work for the Bureau of Animal Industry averaged $3,790 annually; in the field service, 1,730 averaged $2,597 annually; and 17 in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Canal Zone averaged $3,403 annually.

Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army.—In the regular army, veterinary officers begin with the grade of first lieutenant and earn promotions with service and examination through the grades of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. A candidate

for appointment as first lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps must be a male citizen of from 23 to 32 years of age with a D. V. M. degree from an acceptable veterinary college, a commissioned officer in the Veterinary Reserve Corps, physically fit for service, and must attain a general average of 80 on a professional written examination. Those not already members of the V. R. C. will be recommended for commission as first lieutenant therein, if they qualify in the written examination. The examination, extending over a 6-day period, covers 11 subjects: Anatomy (relative weight 12); physiology and histology (10); materia medica and therapeutics (8); pathology, bacteriology, and parasitology (8); meat and dairy hygiene (11); practice of medicine (12); obstetrics and zootechnics (5); chemistry and physics (4); surgery (12); veterinary preventive medicine (12); and horseshoeing (6). The examination is held annually at different points of the United States as announced by the War Department through the press. An application form entitled "Application for Commission in the Regular Army" may be obtained from the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., or from any military post or station. New officers are ordered to duty for a course of instruction, usually at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., or the Army Veterinary School, Washington, D. C. The annual pay, plus rental and subsistence allowances for the new officer, is $2,696, or $3,152 including dependents. Promotion as provided in the present law and subject to examination is: "to the grade of captain after three years' service; to the grade of major after 12 years' service . . .". There are comparable requirements for higher ranks.

The veterinary officer's duties include all phases of veterinary work as carried on by civilian veterinarians, as well as the study of tropical diseases and certain of the military and administrative duties of an Army officer. The Regular Army in 1939 employed 126 veterinarians; the Veterinary Reserve Corps, 1,337; and the National Guard, 67.

State service is probably of next importance. The State veterinarian is generally chosen through a livestock sanitary board or similar agency appointed by the governor. Under his supervision a corps of veterinarians work cooperatively with the Federal agents testing cattle on farms, inspecting sanitary conditions, and accomplishing other work. The county veterinarian has similar work in a more restricted district. In State service, 600 veterinarians employed in 1932 averaged $2,652 annually.

The municipal veterinarian is employed in some cities for the inspection of meat products, dairy products, and sanitary conditions of markets, abattoirs, and other establishments; 202 veterinarians so employed in 1932 averaged $2,568 annually.

Commercial work, such as preparing veterinary biological products, is under the supervision of veterinarians. Such biological products as anti-hog-cholera serum and cholera virus, tuberculin, vaccines, serums, and antitoxins are prepared and tested. Veterinarians in this work receive from $3,000 to $10,000 annually.

Teachers in agricultural colleges and universities, experiment stations, and medical colleges are needed to teach veterinary subjects and comparative pathology. In 1930, 72 veterinary teachers on four of the best-paid faculties averaged $3,407 annually.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry

The Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a unique place in veterinary medicine as the chief force in promoting a demand for the services of veterinarians, and in raising the standards of the profession in training and efficiency.

The purpose of this bureau is to build up and protect the livestock industry in the United States by controlling or stamping out certain animal diseases by application of suitable measures, by extensive research in breeding and development of improved types of animals, and by inspection activities at stockyards, ports of entry, and slaughtering houses.

Beginning with the eradication of contagious pleuropneumonia in the East, in 1892, the Bureau's work has developed until it is now divided into several divisions:

Animal Disease Station: Research in animal diseases and animal products at Beltsville, Md.

Animal Husbandry Division: Chiefly research work.

Animal Nutrition Division: Chiefly research work and its application.

Biochemic Division: Devoted to studying various diseases, disinfectants, veterinary biological products, nutritive value of meats, and other work.

Field Inspection Division: Carrying out department import and export regulations and cooperating with States in the control and eradication of animal and poultry diseases.

Interstate Inspection Division: Inspection of livestock at public stockyards; enforcement of 28-hour and quarantine laws.

Meat Inspection Division: Carrying out the Federal laws with respect to inspection, supervision, approval, and condemnation of meat products and their packing.

Packers and Stockyards Division: Administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

Pathological Division: Diagnosing and investigating animal, poultry, and wild-animal diseases.

Tick Eradication and Special Diseases Division: Eliminating the southern cattle fever tick.

Tuberculosis Eradication Division: Conducting tuberculosis eradication with State cooperation.

Virus Serum Control Division: Supervising the preparation of veterinary biological products.

Zoological Division: Research on control of parasites infesting animals, and poultry.

More than 30 years ago the Bureau became active in standardizing veterinary education for schools that were training students for Government employment. In 1908 the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a committee which visited the veterinary schools and made recommendations as to staff, equipment, and training, which were approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

In 1927 the Department of Agriculture issued Circular No. 128 (Revised), "Regulations governing the entrance to the veterinary-inspector examination," indicating the requirements as to veterinary schools and colleges whose graduates are admitted to examinations for veterinary inspectors in the Bureau of Animal Industry. Briefly summarized, and effective on and after July 1, 1927, these regulations include:

1. *Matriculation.*—Requirement for admission to accredited veterinary colleges shall be at least 4 years' high-school education, of at least 14 units or their equivalent.

2. *Subjects constituting course of instruction.*—31 subjects in 8 major fields.

3. *Length of course.*—Day: 4 years of 9 months each; 150 days of actual teaching each year; 3,380 actual teaching hours for 4 years. Night (after 6 p. m.): 4 years of 8½ months each; 200 days of actual teaching each year; 3,380 actual teaching hours for 4 years, including 150 hours of practical clinical instruction which will be given in the daytime. * * *

16. *Information for Department of Agriculture.*—All veterinary colleges must furnish a complete list of their matriculates and graduates by classes.

17. *Eligibility for United States civil-service examination.*—Graduates of the accredited veterinary colleges are eligible for examination for employment as veterinary inspectors in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

18. *Not eligible to civil service.*—A person who has *not* received a diploma from an accredited veterinary college is not permitted to take the civil-service examination for the position of veterinary inspector. Senior students who expect to graduate within 6 months from the date of the examination may register for such

examination, but shall not receive appointment until a certificate is filed showing evidence of actual graduation.

19. *Supervision of veterinary colleges.*—The Department of Agriculture maintains certain supervision of the work of the veterinary colleges. * * *

American Veterinary Medical Association

The American Veterinary Medical Association, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., is a national professional organization, established in 1863, with a present membership of approximately 5,200.

The *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* is its official organ. Several committees are maintained to investigate legislation, education, veterinary biological products, animal diseases, and humane society hospitals.

In 1891 the association adopted an article providing that candidates for membership should be graduates of recognized veterinary schools, and since that time has been active in raising the standards of the profession and the schools.

Veterinary Schools

In 1761 the first veterinary school was established in Lyons, France. Little attention was given to veterinary education in the United States until 1855–60, when short-lived schools appeared in Boston and Philadelphia. Later other schools opened, existed for varying periods, and closed. The State veterinary colleges developed out of veterinary courses offered to agricultural students. By 1918 there were 23 schools that offered veterinary courses—11 publicly supported and 12 privately controlled. When Civil-Service requirements for Government positions were increased, all but one of the private veterinary schools decided to close because they could not meet the additional demands.

There remain 10 schools that offer degrees in veterinary medicine, and all are land-grant colleges or universities receiving both State and Federal appropriations for support except the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, which is a private institution receiving State aid.

These 10 schools and 2 in Canada are now supplying the demand for trained veterinarians. During the 6-year period from 1934 to 1939, inclusive, 2,106 students were graduated—an average of 351 annually. In 1939, 431 were graduated; the same year 75 were graduated from the two Canadian schools.

Student enrollments for the past 10 years are of interest because of the definite upward trend. The following figures include the Canadian schools, but do not include preveterinary students:

Year	Enrollment [1]	Graduates [2]	Year	Enrollment [1]	Graduates [2]
1930–31	1,212	210	1935–36	1,810	299
1931–32	1,378	252	1936–37	1,927	283
1932–33	1,401	247	1937–38	2,170	415
1933–34	1,370	278	1938–39	2,339	471
1934–35	1,568	360	1939–40	2,409	.....

[1] Includes two Canadian schools.
[2] Includes Canadian school at Guelph.

Curriculum

Courses in veterinary medicine are not standardized, but there are certain courses which all veterinary colleges offer in order that their graduates may be qualified to enter Civil-Service examinations for the position of Veterinary Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or in kindred lines of work elsewhere. The Federal Government neither directs nor controls the work of the veterinary colleges, but it is important for graduates to be able to meet Civil Service requirements and standards if they intend to qualify for Government work or for license to practice in most of the States.

The course of instruction required as a minimum in veterinary colleges includes the following subjects, with the "major course" italicized:

1. *Anatomy:* Histology, zoology, embryology. (780 hours.)
2. *Physiology:* Principles of nutrition, hygiene, animal locomotion. (135 hours.)
3. *Zootechnics:* Breeds and breeding, judging, feeds and feeding, dairy inspection, jurisprudence. (110 hours.)
4. *Chemistry:* Elementary physics, physiological chemistry, analysis of milk, urine, etc. (240 hours.)
5. *Materia medica:* Botany (medical), pharmacy, toxicology. (230 hours.)
6. *Pathology:* Bacteriology, parasitology, post-mortem examination, meat inspection, and laboratory diagnosis. (460 hours.)
7. *Practice of comparative medicine:* Diagnostic methods and clinics, therapeutics, and control of infective diseases. (745 hours.)
8. *Surgery:* Surgical diagnosis and clinics, surgical restraint, soundness, lameness, shoeing and balancing, dentistry, and obstetrics. (680 hours.)

Total hours in 4-year course—3,380.

D. V. M. Degree

The degree of doctor of veterinary medicine (D. V. M. or V. M. D.) is awarded upon satisfactory completion of the 4-year course of study in an approved veterinary college. Requirements for this degree include graduation from high school, 1 or 2 years of

preprofessional college work, and 4 years of professional study in a veterinary college. Prior to 1936 veterinary colleges admitted new students who had completed high school, but since that date all students who apply for admission to an approved veterinary college must also present 1 or 2 years' college credits in preprofessional work. (See table.)

In Canada, the Ontario Veterinary College requires 4 years of study for the bachelor of veterinary science degree (B. V. Sc.), 2 additional years for the master of veterinary science degree (M. V. Sc.), and a third additional year of graduate study for the doctor of veterinary science degree (D. V. Sc.).

The United States Civil Service Commission evaluates D. V. M. as the equivalent of B. A. or B. S. degrees of science courses.

Student Expenses, 1940

Student expenses in veterinary medicine are low compared with those in other professional fields. Tuition rates and fees for State residents vary from $51 in Cornell to $260 for students in the University of Pennsylvania. The average of the fees that all nonresident students pay in the veterinary colleges is $200. Board and room costs vary according to location and service and average $252 per year. Laundry may be estimated at $1 per week, and incidental expenses such as books and supplies may cost $90, making the total necessary for a State student about $500, or close to $600 for a nonresident. This budget, of course, does not include expenses of new clothing, amusements, or other personal items which vary with individual demands.

Student budget estimated for 1 year

Tuition (State residents)	$123
Board and room	252
Laundry	35
Books and incidentals	90
Total	500

Institution and location	Student costs				Preprofessional college requirements for admission. (Semester hours)	Limited enrollments in freshman class	1939–40 enrollment	1939 degrees awarded
	Tuition and fees		Board and room	Minimum cost of freshman year (Resident)				
	Resident	Nonresident						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA								
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine, Auburn.	$150	$210	$175	$505	60	50	259	28
COLORADO								
Colorado State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Fort Collins.	115	165	250	440	30	40	152	26
IOWA								
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Ames.	138	178	252	454	30	60	252	[1] 48
KANSAS								
Kansas State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Manhattan.	85	195	300	500	32	.....	231	68

[1] Includes one woman.

Accredited Schools of Veterinary Medicine—1940—Continued

Institution and location	Student costs				Preprofessional college requirements for admission. (Semester hours)	Limited enrollments in freshman class	1939–40 enrollment	1939 degrees awarded
	Tuition and fees		Board and room	Minimum cost of freshman year (Resident)				
	Resident	Nonresident						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MICHIGAN								
Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Division of Veterinary Medicine, East Lansing.	120	150	225	400	30	No	238	36
NEW YORK								
Cornell University, New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca.	51	251	288	500	30	No	181	[2] 39
OHIO								
Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Columbus.	93	[3] 243	235	400	30	50–60	230	[1] 49
PENNSYLVANIA								
University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine, Philadelphia.	260	260	310	770	60	50	188	[4] 54

TEXAS								
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, School of Veterinary Medicine, College Station.	138	[5] 138	216	415	35.....	No	296	54
WASHINGTON								
State College of Washington, College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman.	78	208	268	450	30.....	Yes	149	29
Average or total.....	123	200	252	483	.....	7	[6] 2,472	[7] 431
(Canadian Colleges)								
University of Toronto, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario.	100	100	234	500	Degrees: B. V. Sc.; M. V. Sc.; D. V. Sc.	.....	247	[1] 62
l'Ecole de Médicine Vétérinaire, Université de Montreal, Oka, Quebec.	150	192	[8] 45	267	B. A.; D. M. V....	10–15	50	13

[2] Includes three women.
[3] Nonresident fee does not apply to students from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, or West Virginia.
[4] Includes two women.
[5] Reciprocal.
[6] Includes: Freshmen, 670; Sophomores, 635; Juniors, 579; Seniors, 525; Specials, 29; and Graduate students, 34.
[7] Includes seven women.
[8] Room only. Board is included with tuition—Quebec students pay $105; Canadian, $145; and United States, $187.

Graduates of the Following Foreign Colleges are also Eligible for Civil Service Examinations

Australia.—University of Melbourne, Veterinary School, Melbourne.
Denmark.—Royal College of Veterinary Science and Agriculture, Copenhagen.
Egypt.—School of Veterinary Medicine, Ghiza, Cairo.
England.—Royal Veterinary College, London.
The New Veterinary College, Liverpool.
Ireland.—Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin.
Italy.—Royal Superior Veterinary School, Naples.
Moravia.—Veterinary University College, Brno.
Philippine Islands.—University of the Philippine, College of Veterinary Science, Manila.
Poland.—Veterinary College of Lemberg.
Scotland.—Glasgow Veterinary College, Glasgow.
Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
Turkey.—Superior Veterinary School, Constantinople.

The following named colleges are no longer in operation, but graduates may be admitted to Civil Service Examinations:

California.—San Francisco Veterinary College, San Francisco.
District of Columbia.—Columbian University, Veterinary School, Washington.
George Washington University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Washington.
National Veterinary College, Washington.
United States College of Veterinary Surgeons, Washington.
Georgia.—Georgia State College of Agriculture, Veterinary Division, Athens.
Illinois.—Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.
McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago.
Indiana.—Indiana Veterinary College, Indianapolis.
Terre Haute Veterinary College, Terre Haute.
Massachusetts.—Harvard University, School of Veterinary Medicine, *Boston.*
Michigan.—Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Grand Rapids.
Missouri.—Kansas City Veterinary College, Kansas City.
St. Joseph Veterinary College, St. Joseph.
New York.—American Veterinary College, New York.
Columbia Veterinary College, New York.
New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, New York.
New York-American Veterinary College, New York.
New York State Veterinary College, New York University, New York.
Ohio.—Cincinnati Veterinary College, Cincinnati.
Canada.—McGill University, Veterinary Department, Montreal.

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